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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Senatorial Contest in New Hampshire.

The principal opponent of the reelection of Senator WILLIAM E. CHANDLER seems to be Mr. HENRY M. PUTNEY of Manchester, editor of the Mirror of that city and chairman of the New Hampshire Railroad Commission. It does not appear that Mr. Pur-NEY is a candidate. His frantic activity against CHANDLER has not even the respectable or semi-respectable excuse of a rival ambition, personal to himself.

No name yet presented in New Hampshire will stand comparison for an instant with Mr. CHANDLER's in its promise of credit to the State and usefulness in the Senate. The noisy onset of which Mr. PUTNEY is the leading vocalist, so far as it can be understood at this distance, is partly the expression of factional animosities of away back, and partly grows out of a remote grievance which certain agents of a certain railway company cherish yet against the Senator. These ancient, insufficient and altogether unworthy motives for hostility in 1900 and 1901 are poorly masked by Mr. PUTNET behind the pretence of dissatisfaction with Mr. CHANDLER's public course, chiefly in these three particulars:

1. His zeal for American intervention in behalf of the Cuban patriots struggling against Spain. This is represented by Mr. PUTNEY as "an attempt to force the hand of the President and plunge us into a war which we were entirely unprepared for."

2. His conflict with the State Committee in 1898 on the question of the assessment of Federal officeholders in a manner prohibited by the Civil Service law.

3. His vote in the Senate last winter against the Gold Standard bill. This Mr. PUTNEY, addressing the Senator, denounces as "the betrayal of your constituents." He attempts to represent Mr. CHANDLER as an ally of the Bryanites, a free silver Republican, and a dangerous man on account of

his general financial views. The first charge of Mr. PUTNEY against Senator CHANDLES is simply ridiculous. He did no more to "force the hand of the President" than his colleague, Senator GALLINGER, or Senator FORAKER, or Senator QUAY, or Senator THURSTON, or any one of the twelve Republicans who voted in the Senate on April 16, 1898, to recognize the revolutionary organization in Cuba. There was considerable difference of opinion in both branches of Congress and in the country at that time as to the best method of procedure for the liberation of Cuba. It did not affect the main question, the ejection of Spain from the island by force, if necessary. No statesman and no newspaper then believing that the shortest road to the desired result was the immediate recognition of the insurgents is called upon now to apologize for that belief, or to defend it. When the House insisted on striking out the recognition clause from the resolutions Mr. CHANDLER, like his colleague and the other ten Republicans, acquiesced and voted for the final conference report. As to Mr. CHANDLER's part in "plunging us into a war for which we were entirely unprepared," as Mr. PUTNEY's phrase goes, the Senator can very well rest his case upon the actual results; certainly in New Hampshire, where we have never heard that such regrets for the war of 1898 as Mr. PUTNEY seems to entertain are very common or likely to be sympathetically received. Free Cuba has had no better friend than WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. New Hampshire has reason to be proud of his share in the events of the glorious year of patriotism, victory and national expansion.

We do not think the second count will have much interest outside of New Hampshire; if, indeed, after Mr. CHANDLER'S candid explanation in his published letter of week before last, it still possesses any vitality in that State. The Senator's purpose in insisting that the law should be obeyed in the matter of the assessment of Federal officeholders was impersonal and wholly creditable to his sincerity and sense of duty. Through circumstances for which he was not primarily responsible, the incident caused annoyance to Dr. GALLINGER and some of his friends. This annoyance, Mr. CHANDLER now frankly says, he very much regrets. The bitterness of that local episode is a thing of the past; and the attempt to revive it as a political issue in the Senatorial canvass of 1900 is obviously the expedient of a pretty

small soul It now remains to ascertain whether Mr. PUTNEY is honest when he endeavors to depict Mr. CHANDLER as the enemy of the Republican party on the financial question, and a confirmed, implacable and dangerous Bryanite in regard to free silver coinage.

We quote PUTNEY: "The people of New Hampshire know that the prosperity which the country enjoys is largely due to the passage of the Gold Standard bill, and they feel that the repeal or substantial modification of this law would paralyze their industries, destroy their earning ment was worked against Mr. Sifton, he power and bring upon them most deplorable disaster gained votes in every electoral precinct, and distress. You opposed this measure from begin-ning to end. You voted against it when every other Republican Senator voted for it. You say now that your views regarding it have not changed, and you and, according to the Brandon Sun, p'edge yourself never to cease efforts to repeal or amend it so as to restore to eliverits character as He fought the fight from first to last

in making this representation. He wrote the passage quoted with full knowledge of the fact that Mr. CHANDLER voted against the Gold Standard bill only because it failed to contain a declaration which he believed the Conservative party just before the manded by Gen. Grant. When formed the was proper and necessary; a declaration for recent election, nominates Mr. T. Chase department held upward of 19,000 troops; the remonetization of silver by interna- Casgrain, and the Montreal Daily Star but the Volunteers were sent home almost tional agreement in accordance with the acknowledges that he would be by no at once, and on April 18, 1809, the two displedge of the St. Louis platform.

Mr. CHANDLER did not vo e against the Gold Standard bill because he favored the never carry the Province of Quebec, for Davis, who will relinquish the command. free coinage of silver at sixteen to one inde- the reason that his French-speaking coun- The forces now in the department con pendent of the action of any other country. trymen will never forget what is described sist of Troops E and H of the Fifth Cavalry He has been a bimetallist, but he has never as "his diabolical persecution of Mr., at Mayaguez, and Troops P and G at been a repudiator, or a free silverite, or MERCIER in 1892." a Bryanite; and against the Democratic; Other newspapers advocate Mr. Foster, lery, stationed at San Juan, and two battalas he voted against all the Democratic tion, it is understood that Sir Willfain ishing the department sends back to this

from the position which was technically merely declaring that it was not intended thing more positive; and, failing to get it, he did not vote for the measure.

Mr CHANDLER has not changed his MACKENZIE BOWELL. opinion that it is desirable that the nations of the world should agree upon some fixed ratio between gold and silver. While the St. Louis platform remained as the authoritative declaration of the Republican party's policy regarding bimetallism, Mr. CHAN-DLER interpreted it literally and acted and voted accordingly. Does that make him a Bryanite? Does that make him a free silverite? The Philadelphia platform of 1900 dropped the demand for international bimetallism. Mr. CHANDLER accepts the decision of his party, although he may personally regret it. In reply to the charge that he was a free silver Republican he wrote on the 23d of last August to the Hon. C. H. GROSVENOR of Portland, Maine:

"I have ateadily pursued international bimetallism did not think the pledge of 1896 should be abandoned unless by the Convention of 1900. Upon the platform of that Convention I stand firmly and willingly; and my vote is as sure against free silver inage by the United States alone as that of any Republican."

It is almost inconceivable that such misrepresentation as we have here exposed should persuade the honest Republicans of a statesman whose record of Republifew men now in active public life nant-Governor Jones of Nova Scotia. who participated in the organization of the Fremont clubs of 1856. He has served his party and his country well for forty years; always independent, always etraightforward, always intelligent and always patriotic. Constant mental work seems to keep him young. His personal energy and his public usefulness are alike unimpaired. His continued presence in the Senate will be a continued credit to New Hampshire, and we hope that when the Legislature meets at Concord six weeks hence, his reëlection will be assured.

After the Battle in Canada

For the last ten days the Canadian newspapers have been discussing in tones ranging from exultation to profound despondency the outcome of the general election which took place on Wednesday, Nov. 7. Not only were the Conservatives beaten in the Dominion as a whole, but at the first glance they seem to have been almost annihilated in the Province of Quebec. They have, moreover, lost their leader, Sir CHARLES TUPPER having announced an irrevocable decision to retire from public life, and no successor having yet been hit upon. It would be, at the same time, a great mistake to infer that the Conservative party has received a fatal blow. The Liberals carried many Quebec constituencies by very small majorities, and they lost twelve of the forty-five seats controlled by them four years ago in Ontario, where the triumphant Conservatives are planning to overthrow the provincial Government of which Mr. Ross is the head. Whether the Conservative party can recover power at Ottawa four or five years hence depends to a considerable extent on its choice of a leader. A choice is granted that a French-Canadian chief would to cope with Sir WILFRID LAURIER in Quebec

narrowness of the majorities in many disother by 46 and still another by only 54. best security that can be offered. Such was the enthusiasm for Sir Will-T. CHASE CASGRAIN, one of the most dismajorities of only 48 and 73 respectively. 45 majority, and a dozen others where their | promptitude.

majority fell short of 200. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the Conservatives are in a quan dary regarding the selection of a successor to Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Before the election there was a plan to push forward Mr. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, SON of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and, had he beaten Mr. CLIF-FORD SIFTON, one of Sir WILFRID'S colleagues, in the Brandon district of Manitoba, the plan would doubtless have been carried out. As it turned out, although the whole machinery of the provincial Government was worked against Mr. Sifton, he sult was a great surprise to both parties, it "has killed MacDONALD politically. as the unpopularity of his party."

amendment proposing the free coinage of formerly Minister of Finance, and although ions of the Eleventh Infantry, at San Juan, my friend, Cloudy Mothing Eccles, a prosperous silver be voted in the Senate at that time, he failed to secure a seat at the recent elec- Mayaguez and Aguadilla. The order abolas he voted against all the Democratic tion, it is understood that Sir Wilferd ishing the department sends back to this amendments introduced in the interest of Laurier has courteously signified to continent all these troops except the two May Dally Pius, a farmer living near Emperia him that no opposition will be offered to batteries and one battalion of infantry. The Kan, fall in This is what Mr. Putner conceals. We him in any constituency he may select. commanding officer of the infantry will de GILPIN POST OFFICE COL NOV. 14.

do not agree with Senator CHANDLER in his The Quebec Daily Telegraph, however ideas as to the expediency of further efforts while admitting that Mr. Fosten is a good to procure an international agreement for critic, a close reasoner and a fine speaker, silver coinage at a fixed ratio. But his avers that he "has no magnetism about course has been both consistent and intellishim, and cannot lead any party." In some gible. At the time of the introduction of quarters the name of Mr. R. L. BORDEN of the Financial bill of last winter he had. Halifax is received with favor, and it is not moved so far as some other statesmen. generally assumed that Mr. Bonden would | ized and formed as a corps, with commands have received Cabinet preferment had Sir that of the Republican party at the begin- CHARLES TUPPER been restored to office. ning of the McKinley Administration. He The objection to him is his brief experience did not regard as an adequate reassertion of Parliamentary life. On this very ground of the St. Louis plank the clause in the bill the Montreal Daily Herald thinks he may be chosen for the leadership, because, not havto "preclude the accomplishment of inter- ing entered the Ottawa House of Comnational bimetallism." He wanted some- mons until 1896, he is not obliged to essay the impossible in attempting to live down the disgraceful betrayal of Mr.

> Another candidate is Mr. W. F. MACLEAN, the Conservative member just returned from the East York district of Ontario. According to the Toronto plar, if the race for the leadership is to go to the swift Mr. MACLEAN should win it: "He is a man of action, and has more personal initiative than any of the others." There is one obfection to him; he keeps racehorses, and this would offend the Ontario conscience. The offence is mitigated, however, by the fact that his horses do not win many races. We note, finally, that at a Conservative caucus held the other day in Montreal the deliberations are said to have pointed to Mr. Monck, who carried on Nov. 7 the Jacques Cartter district of Ontario.

We hear with interest the rumor current in French Liberal circles that Sir WILFRID LAURIER has magnanimously forwarded a recommendation to the Colonial Secretary through the Governor General that Sir CHARLES TUPPER shall be created a peer in recognition of his notable services to the British Empire. It is also reported that a number of honors are to be conferred upon New Hampshire to repudiate and punish Canadians upon the opening of the New Year. Among those slated for knighthoods canism runs back to the birth of the are Mr. JOSEPH ISBAEL TARTE, Lieutenantparty. Mr. CHANDLER is one of the Governor JETTE of Quebec and Lieute-

Interest on Borrowed Money.

We arain receipt of the following communication from a man who would borrow

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you give me the address of some one who has money to lend at a reasonable rate? It is a scarce article here and cannot be had at less than 8 per cent. Yours T. S. ELSBERRY. very respectfully. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6

Mr. ELSBERRY's letter is a sample of many that come to our office and are received in great quantity by bankers in New York and other cities. We are sorry that we cannot direct Mr. ELSBERRY to the party he seeks. He, like others of our fellow citizens who make such requests, asks the impossible.

The rate of payment for the use of money is governed by two considerations, credit and collateral. The amount of actual something to do with it, but not a great deal. When times are good, that is, when credit is freely given and prosperity is abroad, as it is to-day, there is practically an unlimited supply of money for all legitimate purposes in every part of the country. the banker or other person on whom the demand for it is made feels that the demand is a proper one and does not have the funds himself to supply it, he can very readily borrow or get the money at a larger banking centre and in turn loan it to his The reason why money commands a high rate in all the rural sections of the country in our own State as well as in the far South where our friend lives, is, for the most part, that the collateral pledged as security for the money borrowed is usually not of a character that has a ready market, and, if default is made in the payment of the loan, the person who has loaned the money is put to considerable trouble in making himself good. The banks in the small country towns and in very many of the large cities of our own State usually charge the full legal rate to borrowers. The vast sums of money borrowed in Wall Street are almost invariably upon bonds or stocks which are daily bought and sold on our Exchange. They have what is known as a ready market, and, standing as they do as security for a loan, payment for which may be demanded or "called" at any took his temperature, and found it to be 112 and the patient showing no sign of early dissolution, he was astorished. The nat day it was found the clinical thermometer had not sufficient range. Other physicians were summoned and a Government thermometer applied, and the mark of 127 was reached, and for several days in succession Bruce's pulse does not go up in proportion to his temperature. Physicians figure that the pulse which never that the pulse which never the pounding away at the rate of 28 beats to the minute to keep pace with his pulse has been is 104.

The only explanation given as to Bruce's difficult, for we may probably take for and, if default is made in the payment weaken them in Ontario, while an English- money is put to considerable trouble in Canadian commander could hardly hope making himself good. The banks in the sum That the race question played a great part | charge the full legal rate to borrowers. in the election may be inferred from the The vast sums of money borrowed in Wall tricts. In Quebec, for instance, one Liberal | etocks which are daily bought and sold on was returned by a majority of only 36; an- our Exchange. They have what is known other by 50; another by 76; another by 80; as a ready market, and, standing as they another by 81 and another by 83. In the do as security for a loan, payment for Province of Ontario, also, one Liberal candi- which may be demanded or "called" at any date beat his opponent by only 6; another moment, they can be converted into cash by 20: another by 36: another by 45: an- in a few moments, and thus form the very

Money joaned upon credit alone, that is PRID LAURIER and his supporters in to say, usually upon a simple promissory the Province of Quebec that even Mr. note properly indorsed, is always put out at a higher rate than that of the loans on tinguished of French-Canadian Conserva- the Stock Exchange collateral such as tives, could only carry the Montmorency we have just described, and here the district by a majority of 29. In Nova Scotia | rate varies according to the commercial the Liberals carried two of the districts by reputation and credit of the borrower and his indorsers. Assuming that our Manifestly, the Conservatives would do much friend in Alabama is a planter, he better in the Province of Quebec with a hardly can expect to borrow money upon French-Canadian at their head. Under such his promissory note, indorsed by one or leadership, however, they would almost more of his friends, at the same rate as certainly lose the East Bruce district in could a large commercial house doing busi-Ontario, which they carried by only 26 votes; ness in a great city, and which year in and the East Simcoe district, which they won year out is accustomed to borrow a great by 35; the Peel district, where they had but deal of money and repay with unvarying

Military Changes in Porto Rico.

In a little less than one month from now the military department of Porto Rico will ters go, the island will be treated hereafter as any other portion of the United States. On Monday the Secretary of War ordered the abolition of the Department of Porto Rico on Dec. 15 next, and the return to the American continent of half of the Regular troops now serving on the island in that department. By the same order Brig.-Gen. Davis, who has been Military Governor and is now Commanding General, is directed to proceed to the Philippines and report to the Commanding General there for duty as

The Department of Porto Rico was establike a gentleman, but he lacks the lished on Oct. 18, 1898, when Major-Gen. Let us see how far he adheres to the truth | personality and the intellect of a leader of | John R. Brooke assumed command; it will men, and that counted as much against him—thus have lasted a little more than two years An in- as a separate department. At first it confluential French-Canadian paper. La Presse, sisted of the districts of Ponce, commanded which, however, is thought to have betrayed by Gen, HENRY, and San Juan, commeans a bad choice. Le Soleil, however, tricts were abolished and the department maintains that Mr. Casgrain could put under the command of Brig.-Gen. G. W.

Albonito; Batteries M and O, Fifth Artil-

cide hereafter which battalion shall be relieved from duty in Porto Rico.

Officers of high rank have recommended that San Juan should be fortified and put in good condition, so that it is probable that it will be retained as an artillery post. If the artillery arm of the service is reorgancommensurate with rank, it is to be expected that the importance of San Juan will cause it to be ranked as at least a Lieutenant-Colonel's command.

Besides the Regular troops, there is on the island a regiment of two battalions called the Porto Rico Regiment of United States Volunteers. It is probable that this regiment, if permanent, would serve for many of the purposes for which the infantry is to be retained on the island. It is to be disbanded in June of next year, unless the present army law is altered. The first battalion of this regiment is at Ponce, the second at Cayey.

The order places the island of Porto Rico on a peace footing; it is to become a part of the Department of the East, and will differ in a military way in no respect from New York State or New England.

The Frye-Grosvenor Bill.

Near the end of the last session Senator FRYE predicted that the so-called Ship Subsidy bill would be enacted before the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth Congress on

the 4th of next March. This bill embodies Mr. FRYE's long-continued and patriotic efforts to formulate a measure which shall restore to our flag its proper share of the sea-going commerce of the world. The bill has been hammered into its present shape by hard and honest work. Legitimate objections to its details have been frankly met by amendment. In all its aspects it has been thoroughly discussed by the press and public. At the end of the recent session it commanded Democratic support, as well as Republican, in the House of Representatives.

The thing to do now is take up promptly on time this non-partisan, American measure for the common welfare and the nation's glory and, with as little talk as may be, put t through.

The newspaper organ of Tammany Hall reports officially the Hon. RICHARD CROKER'S penediction to the Five, or, rather, the Four: "If my health permitted, I would remain here and do what I could for the fight. I have the greatest confidence in the committee, however.

The fight to which Mr. CROKER refere is the ham fi ht, not the real fight. When the real fight of Tammany begins it will be found that the Hon. RICHARD CROKER'S health permits him to be present.

FREIGHT BY TROLLEY CARS. Experiment to Be Tried by South Orange and Maplewood Company.

The first experiment in carrying freight by trell y road in Ess x county, N. J., is about to be tried upon the little road of the South Orange money in circulation in any locality has and Maplewood Traction Company. This road runs between Orange and South Orange chiefly runs between Grange and South Grange chiefly upon its own right of way through fields and woods just under the Grange Mountain. At Main street, Grange, it connects with the Grange branch of the Greenwood Lake Railway, which is owned by the Eric. A tow-car with 100 horse power energy has been provided to pull the coal and freight cars, and sidings are being put in at several points. It will enable the Eric to compete with the Lackswanna in selling coal to the manufacturers of Grange Valley and other places between Grange and Maplewood in a section in which the latter road has had a monopoly of the business.

Alive With a Temperature of 127. From the Chicago Tribune. ROCKFORD. Ill., Nov. 13 .- A case which is puzzling the medical fraternity of this city s that of Robert Bruce, lately returned from service in the Ninth Infantry in the Philippines and China. Several days ago Bruce staggered into the City Hospital and asked for treatment. When the house physician took his temperature, and found it to be 112

pulse has been is lot.
The only explanation given as to Bruce's idition is that a bullet which plerced his auth landed in the heat centre of the brain, using the wonderfully high temperature hout the ill effects which come from fever Bruce says he is a nephew of Ian Maclaren.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our thanks are due to THE SUN for its healthy critical faculty which points out with keen discrimination the beauty spot or blemish in this or that man's utterance. THE SUN's beam is focussed very neatly upon our brilliant Ambassador to England, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, but It beats on him only for a moment and then plays

You are too tender with Mr. Choate. He holds high office, and his ideas and character are of more than personal weight. No one disputes Mr. Choate's intellectual equipment. Acute, polished, witty, long training in legal dialectic pruning his words to a fine edge, it is quite natural that he should be listened to with attention when speaking before the distinguished audience of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on such a noble subject as the life of Abraham Lincoln. His oration is a fine one. From its well-constructed periods, into which he has compressed a good view of Lincoln's time and environment, the figure of the great President, the man of many sorrows, arises in large-hearted nobility. What a pity be blemished his oration during one or two lapses into an after-din cease to exist, and, so far as military mat- ner manner. But bringing the Queen into comparison with Lincoln is a more serious matter. It was en tirely unnecessary, undignified and-worse, 'twas

downright snobbery. The sudden turn from Lincoln's beautiful message to the afflicted mother, the great human love and pity in his soul expressing itself with such sweetness and dignity-Mr. Choate's sudden drop from this to "Hardly could your illustrious Sovereign have spoken words more touching and tender to soothe the stricken mothers of her own soldiers," Is distinctly painful. Not long ago, during Mr. Choate's term court, her Majesty has, under nearly similar circum-stances, had occasion to write to a poor mother in the bleak southwest of Ireland, whose three sons are sleeping on the road to Khartoum, dead in "her Majesty's service," and the perfundery letter from he filustrious Sovereign inclosing \$10 (\$3,68, 8d per

head is "hardly" to be compared with the letter from President Lincoln. I do not mention tals matter to blame the Queen who did what she thought suitable, but it shows the absurdity of comparing her manner of condolence with Lincoln's. The blame falls on Mr Choate. She simply should not have been brought into the matter. Mr. Ostrander's cloak of charity thrown over Mr. Choate in today's SUN does not hide the fault. Mr. Choate distinctly and intentionally brought her into comparison as illustrious Sovereign and Queen of het soldiers; not as a woman, and then was so weak as to piace her with Lincoln in tenderness and power of expression. Utterly distasteful, untrue and snob-

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. The Open Door.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been rating with considerable impatience for this dul month of November in the hope that it will prove fitting season for the consideration of the claims fruit grower of San José, Cal. Can you open the door for him along about daylight, when the wind's in the

A NIGHT AT A PRENCH OPERA.

Musical Note From the Mediterranean MARSEILLES, Nov. 9 The wildest Republicans and the most flery oraters of the Revolution were those of the Bouches du-Rhone. Their exhortations against the revolutionists to comled to crimes unheard of before, and I have just tion possible still exists in every form in the minds and actions of the descendants of those down here to Marseilles to wallow in the blood of their enemis

The exposition of southern ferocity which I am going to describe was ludicrous in the extreme and bloodle's; but if the cause was tame the force for evil was just as strong as if it had been a matter affecting the rights and liberties of a people

Instead of a revolt against their rulers the Marseillais have rebelled against their local opera company. No one knew there was to be a revolt. Nobody expected it, and it burst forth into a wi'd and flerce flame like a prairie Municipal Theatre, which is subsidized by the authorities, as we'll as we'll as the subsidized by the lineludes. fire, uncontrollable, unimpeded and carrying everything before it. The management of the Municipal Theatre, which is subsidized by the authorities, as we'l as supported by subscriptions, had announced for last Tuesday evening the performance of "Sigurd." On the preliminary bills there appeared the name of a visiting the property of the property

observance. The drink problem, the theater, and announced for its I treads avening the performance of "Sigurd." On the prelimitary bills there appeared the name of a visitnate tener from Paris and a new basso. A new barytone and prima donne had also been also nounced. The house was crowded and the people apparently good natured. As French and ences usually are.

The curtain rose on a sylvan scene made up of parts of interiors a d welrd backers indigent the parts of interiors a d welrd backers indigent the parts of interiors a d welrd backers indigent the parts of interiors a d welrd backers indigent the parts of interiors a d welrd backers indigent the parts of interiors a different bedieved the parts of interiors and of curtar murble, and interior would be interested by a supreme council of from fifteen to thirty-three members and a part of interiors are composed of stour middle-necessary and the parts of interiors and interior would be interested by a supreme council of from fifteen to thirty-three members and a part of interiors are composed of stour middle-necessary and the parts of curtain would be directed miner. The conductor raised his batton and the chorus same three or four bars. Suddenive from one correct of the suils there arose a chorus of guifawe. The nation and sulferies took up the cine, and into wood calm the same and equal rights the parts of the suils there are an a strength of the sulfit strength of the s

fore his judges. The curtain rose again on the chorus Some times it was heard, but generally it was "A bas l'ensemble." "Look at the old farceurs." the knackers with them." event itself in rage on the elderly ladies, who were custing deflant giances at their tormentors The prima donna, a lady whose voice was stiffed by the stays that tortured her ample figure was treated with a little respect, and the visiting tenor was listened to, but not so the others. The second act went down in a torrent of en

cited protests.

Again came the cries for the stage manager suddenly the artain went up and he appeared, a poor, shrunken, frightened, white-faced gentleman in a fat man's evening dress and a pair of painfully generous white gloves. His hand was en his heart, and he bowed. He bowed again, and the audience shriesed liself into a paroxysm of frenzy at the sight of its vicilm. Two men in the stalls strugsled to the rail and fought for mastery of the "floor" The audience continued to how! "A bas" until one of the orators gained a hearing by shouting "Remember you are Frenchmen;" which they did by shricking louder than ever.

The stage manager, still with his hand on his heart, continued to bow. The orator then addressed him:

"Monsieur te Regisseur! [A bas! A bas!] We, the people of Marseilles, protest against

We, the people of Marseilles, protest against this disgraceful company. [Uproar. Stage manager bows | You promised us a new prima donna. [Howls.] You promised us a new barytone. [Two minutes of turmoil, during which the police carried out a man. Stage manager still bowing.) You promised us a new basso. Where is he? You advertised him for to-night, and instead of him you present this ancient person with the bull voice. [Indescribable yells of delight.] These people could

Monsieur le Reg seeur?"

Great Britain and Greater New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Few New

Yorkers have any conception of the enormous sum of money disbursed annually by their city Government. 1897. The expenditures of the British Government in this it paid the interest on its national debt; it main-Britain, including the transportation of the mails to all parts of the world, and in addition the expenses of all the home departments of the Govern

The expenditures of our city Government last year amounted to \$129,000,600, and they will exceed \$150,000 000 this year. What do we get for it? A thing Richard Croker ralls Governmen

Plans for Greeting the New Century

Elaborate arrangements are being mad

a great watch night meeting to be held in Madison Souare Garden is being planned, at which greetings with distinguished personages abroad can be exchanged. Frank Damrosch's chorat union yesterday rehearsed. New Year music which, Mr. Damrosch hinted, might be sung at this gather in

CLOSER INION OF CATROLICA.

Discussed Here Soon. The project looking to the federation Catholic societies of the United States into mit the most terrible excesses. The mere announced, is to insist that Catholics shall and sleeping hours. Even cubic feet each hour

mouthings of Marseilla's butchers and carters | not be discriminated against, is to be formally discussed at a meeting of the Catholic clergy seen that the material which made the Revolutional daily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this city, on Thanksgiving Day Bishop McFaul of Trenton is one of the leading advocates of the terrible Provencials and Languedocs who came | federation idea, and he is expected to give his views at the meeting A plan for federating the societies has been

prepared by Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, He defines the proposed federation as a "union of Catholic societies in the United States of America for the purpose of an organized and common action in promoting and defending Catholic interests on religious, social and civil lines." Under the religious head he includes education. Interature, Catholic socie ties, Catholic immigration, homes, colonization, homes for Catholic sailors, Catholic conventions and demonstrations. The social work

GOV. TYLER SORE DISTRESSED. Takes Bryan's Defeat Greatly to Heart -His

Spirit Crushed. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18 .- Gov. John Hoge Tyler of Virginia is sorely oppressed by the result of the election on Nov. 6. The Bovernor was the original free silver man of the Old Dominion. Years ago, when others groped in darkness, the lovernor saw the silvery light shining afar, and when the Chicago Democratic Convention built a platform of the white metal and set William Jennings Bryan thereon, the voice of the Jovernor, then a private citizen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I regret that the interesting letter on slang, published on the editorial page of the morning tasue of Nov. 7, did not have an accompanying editorial foot note disclaiming responsibility for the trustworthiness of the more or less amusing derivation of "dude" from the Latin adverb dudum, and of the accompanying alleged translation of the citation from Terence. A student so well read as the writer obviously

surely did not intend it to be taken seriously, and it not secure an engagement at the wax-works is probably sele to assume that he did not intend to show across the street. The chorus is a dismissed the average reader—cui bono! As a wittleism, grace to Marseilles. What have you to say, it should have been labelled. The difficulty of making citus and erornique, which

Monseur le Regisseur?"

The Regisseur replied that he had engaged the new basso, but that he was ill and would appear in a week; to which the orator replied:

"That is not true, for we learn that he has been engaged in another tow."

Then followed the wildest scene of all, and the aisles filled with indicemen, who, to our amazement seemed to side with the people. The unfortunate stage manager, unable to make himself heard, ordered down the curtain and bowed himself out, and the next act proceeded as before. The performance was finally concluded in confusion, and cries of "Vive la France!"!

The next day's Petit Marseillais, in its musical notes, stated that "the performance was interrupted by a well-known or erageer was interrupted by a well-know

Prince of Wales has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with sixty thousand a year in his pocket, and from that day to this the Duchy of Cornwall has yielded him that magnificent sum. At 22 the Prince married, and Parliament gave him Mariborough House and a wed-It equalled last year one-fourth of the total revenues of the central Government of the British Empire in to him regularly since 1863, year in and year out. In 1889, when the Prince's family ran away with his the above year amounted to \$485,000,000, and with | money, Parliament once more came to his aid and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. From 1889 the Prince has been relieved of the tained a standing army of 200,000 men; it paid for the from 1880 the Prince has been relieved of the maintenance and additions to the largest navy in the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his world; paid subsidies to steamship, cable and rail children by a special grant of £35,000 a year, which way companies reaching to the uttermost parts of the comes to him in quarterly installments of £3,000. children by a special grant of \$35,000 a year, which earth for its diplomatic establishments in every country, for the public income of the Prince is £136,000 try, for the postal and telegraph system of Great year. That is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales.

Clean Streets for London

the people of London have been scandalously reglected up to the present time by their representasatisfactory councillor of the new boroughs who does not use his every endeavor to obtain for London: First-Cleanliness in the streets. Second - Purity of the air -so far as this can be done

under the provisions of the present law. Third A constant and pure supply of water se far as it can be obtained under the present enactments.

PURE AIR NEEDED IN THE SCHOOLS. Plan for Federation of Church Societies to He Ettrabeth Cady Stanton en Ventilation t

Theory and in Practice. To rue Entrop of The Sex - Sec. The fire necessity for the preservation of good health one great union whose object, it has been is a constant supply of pure air in all our waking is necessary for every human being: this is the minimum for scientific ventilation. With this necessity in mind, see how inadequate is the supply vouchsafed us in our fashionable receptions and dinters, schoolhouses, theatres

churches and public conveyances If we calculate the number of cubic feet in the various apartments where we spend our lives, we shall see that we breathe the same air many times in one hour. Every exhalation of the breath is laden with carbonic acid gas, and five-eighths of the impurities of the system are thrown off through the skin, what then must be the atmosphere of an apartment where ten people, more or less, have been confined any length of time? Imagine a schoolhouse, with 100 children in a succession of hadly aired rooms. six hours in the day, and then contrast the air they get with what they need, this would be a more valuable sum in arithmetic than any yes laid down by the mathematicians

Horace Mann, the only member of the Board of Education in Massachusetts in his day who appreciated the importance of a generous supply of pure air in the public schools, well said: ply of pure air in the public schools, well said:
"Seeing that the atmosphere is forty miles deep
all around the globe, it is a useless piece of
economy to breathe it more than once, if we
had to trundle it in wheelbarrows to fill our
houses, there might be some sense in such parsimony, but we are niggards of air, of which
we have so much, and prodigals of health, of
which we have so hittle."

Though we have schools in many localities bearing the name of Horace Mann, yet
on entering you encounter the fetid atmosphere, growing worse and worse as you enter
the recitation rooms where the innocente,
with flushed cheeks and aching heads are

phere, growing worse and worse as you enter the recitation rooms where the innocents, with flushed cheeks and aching heads, are puzzling their brains over imaginary prob-lems that have no application whatever to everyday life.

everyday life. I was once, many years age, invited to listen to a lecture on ventilation in Cornell University by a distinguished professor. The room was crowded, and the atmosphere when I entered was airsady unbearable, not a door or window left open. At the close I was introduced to the professor. Thanking him for his lecture, I said.

I said:
"I should have enjoyed it much more if there had been some open windows through which the carbonic acid gas, against whose evil influences you warned us, could have escaped." I am happy to say I left him blushing.

Another teacher, lecturing on ventilation, once complained to me that my daughter had been very impertinent. With surprise I asked, "What did she say?"
She replied "Stepping on her chair, she pulled." What did she say?"
She replied "Stepping on her chair, she pulled down the window and said. "Pray let us have some pure air; with sixteen scholars in this little room we must have breathed the air twenty times over already; isn't it a good thing. Miss P., to use knowledge as fast as we get it?"

"Why," said I. "I am more proud of her than ever to think she uses so readily the knowledge she acquires, your class is equally indebted to you for the lecture and to my daughter for its prompt application."

It is a pity that in all our colleges and schools there is not some bright pupil in every class to demand her inalienable God-given rights to 2,000 cubic feet of air every hour.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Queen Victoria has issued letters patent making the new metropolitan borough of Westminster a city The other municipal districts into which London has been divided remain boroughs. Charles Stewart Parnell's estate at Avondale has been sold at auction for £8,000 by order of the Land

Court It is believed that it was bought for the aubscribers to the American Parnell fund. Sir William Huggins, K. C. B., the astronomer has been elected President of the Royal Society, in succession to Lord Lister. His special work has been in stellar photography at his private observatory at Tuise Hill; for the last twenty-five years he has been

engaged in obtaining photographs of the ultra-violet portion of the spectra of the stars. Juan Valera, the Spanish povelist and statesman has started a magazine at Madrid with the name Gene Vieta, "Old Folks." It is intended as a protest against the eccentricities and self-advertisement of the "young school," and will uphold the established standards of art and of language. Editors and con-

tributors will all be over 55 years of age. University chaperons are the latest Vienness novelty. In consequence of the riotous and insulting behavior of the male students when the women tried to avail themselves of the newly granted per mission to attend lectures, many mothers of women students have registered for the university lectures in order to accompany and protect their daughters. The ploneer was the opera singer Arabella Szilagyi. Hon, Ivo Bligh, well known as a cricketer

Earl of Darnley by the death of his brother, unler there should be a posthumous son. The late Earl was very eccentric. He never sat in the House o Lords as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to from the Stuarts, Earls of Lennox, the family to which belonged the Darnley who married Mary Stuart

Lord Salisbury's family has its full share of offices in the reorganized Cabinet. The Marquese of Salis bury himself is Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal his nephew, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, to First Lord of the Treasury; his nephew, Mr. Gerald Balfour, is President of the Board of Trade, and his son-in-law; the Earl of Selborne, is First Lord of the Admiralty Though Mr. Gerald Balfour was Chief Secretary for Ireland before the recent elections he was not in the Cabinet

All three of the eldest sons of peers, who stood out a few years ago for their right to continue in the House of Commons, even after their succession to their peer ages, have advanced rapidly. Mr. G N. Curzon has become Viceroy of India, Mr. St. John Brodrick Secretary for War, and Viscount Wolmer, now Earl Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Selborne, on succeeding, actually endeavored to retain his seat in the House of Commons and put off taking the oath in the Lords, but the Speaker decided that he had lost his seat

Montmartre's eccentric cafes have received that deathblow through the Exposition. Those that were transferred to the Exposition grounds did not draw The Matin accounts for this as follows: "All the little dirty things that have too long been served to us might, at a pinch, be put up with when emitted from behind a piano in the tobacco smoke of reeking cafés. But spoken in broad daylight before a crowd of provincials and foreigners they sound deplorably wretched and low." Another reason assigned is that while the cafes and their prices increased the quality of the songs deteriorated, and above all that the craze for Montmartre has gone by. "It was the fashion to climb up to the 'Butte,' It is now the fashion not to go there. That's all."

Germany's African military scandal has resulted in the condemnation of Lieut. Prince Prosper of Aren berg to fifteen years' imprisonment in a fortress. The Prince is 25 years of age and the only brother of the head of the house, who is a mediatized Prince and Duke of Arenberg, Aerschot, Croy and Meppen and Prince of Recklinghausen. The family can trace its authentic descent for 800 years, and is closely connected with the French Princes of Ligne. Very recently the head of the house sold the family possessions in Belgium in order to settle permanently in Prussia. Prince Prosper, while in German South West Africa, caused a friendly chief, whohad rendered important services to the Germans, to be put to death in a barbarous manner and took a hand in the murder himself. The act was one of wanton cruelty without cause, as the mat was telking in a friendly manner at the time to the Prince, who had summoned him to his tent. A mili tary court sentenced the Prince to a few months' im prisonment, but the Kaiser insisted on a new trial and a thorough investigation.

Count Henri de la Vaulx has received the Grand Prix of the Paris Exposition for aeronautics. Close figuring was needed to decide the awards, two dis tance competitions being taken into account. Nine balloons started on Sept. 30, with the following result Count de la Vaulx in the Centaure landed at Brzese knywoski, near Wloclewek, in Russian Poland, 1,237 kilometres from Paris, after a journey of 21 hours 45 minutes. 2. M. Jacques Balsan in the St. Louis kept in the air 22 hours and landed at the mouth of the river Leba, near Danzig, in Prussin, 1,222 ktho-metres from Paris. 3, M. dacques Faute, after 20 hours and 17 minutes, came down at Mamilitz, near Bromberg, in Prussia, 1.183 kilometres from Paria Better results were obtained from the start on Oct. 9 in which six balloons competed. I, rount de la Vauls was in the air 35 hours 45 minutes and lanced at Korosticheff in Itussia. 1.025 k lometres from under the auspices of the Red Cross for great.

There are those who look upon dirt in the streets as Parls. His highest abitude was 5.700 metros. 2 ing the new century all over the country. Here the normal state in winter, who like fog. and who are M. Balsan stayed up 27 hours 25 minutes, landing Paris. His highest abstude was 5,700 metres. 2. indifferent concerning the water that they drink. Such men should not be council rs. The streets in the city of londer not be council rs. The streets in the city of londer not be council rs. The streets in the city of londer not be council rs. The streets in the city of londer not be council rs. of London are washed every night. There is no reason why the streets in the new boroughs should of he washed. No one should be elected to the new all the aeronauts who made the trip from Prance to Russia without touching German ground